THE CAMPAIGN IN CONGRESS

The Chinese Bill Furnishes the Senate with Abundance of Ammunition,

While the Retaliation Question Supplies House Orators with a Theme-Strong Speech by Congressman Hitt, of Illinois.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.-Mr. Coke called attention to the resolution adopted at a recent convention in Denver, Col., in favor of a deepwater harbor on the northwest coast of the Gulf of Mexico, and suggested that no Senator, Representative, or delegate be elected who is not known to be honestly in favor of an appropriation for that purpose, and will not work for it earnestly and faithfully. He also presented a memorial on the same subject from the deepwater harbor committee of the cay of Galveston, and asked that it be printed in the record. So ordered.

Mr. Cullom offered a resolution (which was adopted) calling on the Secretary of War for information as to the channel ordinarilly used for navigation of the Detroit river and St. Clair flats-whether its waters are within the jurisdiction of the United States or Canada, etc. Mr. Cullom also introduced a bill to declare

trusts unlawful, and had it referred to the com-

mittee on finance. The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Vest as to the book published by the assistant librarian of the Senate was taken up, and Mr. Plumb proceeded to discuss it. He alluded sarcastically to Mr. Cleveland's remarks on being informed of his nomination at St. Louis, wherein he said the feeling of awe with which he had heard of his first nomination had now been intensified. Mr. Plumb said that he could understand that remark, in view of the "pulling and hauling of the dirty-sock Democracy which had been hun-gry for twenty years." He also brought up the circumstances connected with the removal of District Attorney Benton, of Missouri, and District Attorney Stone, of Pennsylvania, for neglecting their official duties in order to make partisan speeches, the former having been reinstated through the efforts of Mr. Vest, although Benton had maligned the administration, while the latter, who had not maligned the administration, had not been reinstated. He merely wanted to show that the comparison brought forward yesterday by Mr. Vest to show the impartiality of Mr. Cleveland "did not com-

Mr. Vest, in reply to Mr. Plumb, treated the Benton and Stone matter as "threshing out of old straw," and incidentally the politics of the St. Louis newspapers, from which Mr. Plumb had quoted extracts, were brought in. Mr. Vest then referred to the Foster circular containing the remarks of a Republican Senator as to "frying the fat" out of the protected manufacturers, and said that if Senators were to indulge in crimination and recrimination it would be interesting to know what Senator had made use of that language. The two Senators from Vermont had denied emphatically that they had made such a statement, and the question now was, who had made it! When that question was answered he [Mr. Vest] would go further into the details of the pending campaign.

Mr. Reagan resented the phrase "dirty-sock Democracy," as used by Mr. Plumb, but the latter said he had merely quoted the phrase from District Attorney Benton, a good Democratic authority. Mr. Reagan went on to denounce the Republican party for its legislation on the greenback question and silver coinage question, and was followed in the same direction by Mr. Stewart, who expressed his sympathy with the views expressed by the Texas Senator.

Mr. Stewart, in that connection, deployed the

possibility of Mr. Cleveland's election, which would, he said, prevent relief on the silver question in the next four years, because Mr. Cleve-land was in favor of the single gold standard and of the payment of the bonds in gold. Why, he asked, was the Senator from Texas supporting such an administration as that-an administration in favor of a single gold standard and free trade-twin sisters of destruction?

Mr. Reagan retorted on Mr. Stewart and expressed surprise that the Nevada Senator should act with the Republican party, which had caused the very condition of things which he lamented and deplored.

Mr. Stewart replied that two things reconciled

him with his party. He knew that Cleveland would veto any bill for the free coinage of silver, and that Harrison would not veto such a Mr. Reagan questioned the latter part of the

remark, because, he said, Mr. Harrison was s

representative of class interests at the expense of The resolution went over without action, and the Senate resumed consideration of the House bill to prohibit Chinese immigration, and was addressed by Mr. Teller in support of the bill. He replied to the argument made yesterday by hir. George, throwing the responsibility for the presence of Chinese on the Republican party. He disclaimed such responsibility, and defended the course of Mr. Harrison in his votes in the Senate on anti-Chinese legislation. The Republican candidate for the presidency had occupied the same position on the Chinese question as he [Mr. Teller] had always occupied, and was as sound as any man in the world on the question of protection to American labor, whether against the pauper labor of Europe or the pauper labor of China. Referring to the Morey letter of 1880 as a forgery of the basest kind, he said it did not succeed, and that the attack on the present Republican candidate would not succeed, either. If the people had believed that | to be. It was time that Canadian wrongs should letter to be genuine, Mr. Garfield would not, be resented by the United States and suppressed ought not, have carried one State in the Union. It was through forgery in 1880 and through slander in 1888 that the Democrats hoped to obtain power. Mr. Teller proceeded to compare the course of the two parties on the Chinese question in California, the only State where that question had crystallized into public opinion, and claimed that the Republican party there had always been opposed to Chinese immigration, while the Democratic party had not been. Governor Stanford's message to the Legislature in 1862 had been the first official

declaration against it. Mr. Payne inquired whether the Central Paeific Railroad Company, of which Mr. Stanford was president, had not imported Mongolians to build that road.

Mr. Teller-No, nor any other railroad company. They came to California of their own accord. As to the pending bill, he mentioned the remarkable fact that it had been passed by the House without reference to a committee, and that it had been introduced, not by a member of the committee on foreign affairs, but by a man who in no sense, and under no circumstances, had the right to speak for American labor. As the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. Butler] had said yesterday, with great frankness, the bill was a political movement. He did not find it stated in the record that the bill had been drawn in the office of the Solicitor-general, but he heard it so stated outside, and that it was sent down from the executive department in hot haste to be passed. It did not take much to make a man believe there was something in the quick passage of the bill through the House more than a desire to protect American labor against incursions of Asiatic labor. If he were to look over the House to select a man who would most fitly represent the American people who toil, he would hardly select the man who had succeeded in getting that bill through the House in hot haste. He had only succeeded because he was a high priest in the Democratic church, and because he represented the President more than any other man in the Democratic party. It was said of him [Mr. Scott] that he had given ten times as much money to the Democratic cam-paign fund as the President had given. He Mr. Teller | did not know how true this was, but he knew that if that gentleman choose to give \$100,000 to the Democratic campaign fund, he had a right to do it. He was able to do it, as he was said to have made millions out of the laboring men of the country. In this connection Mr. Teller sent to the Clerk's desk and had read Mr. Scott's autobiographical sketch in the Congressional Directory, wherein it is stated that he was born in the District of Columbia; was a page in the House of Representatives from 1840 to 1846: was employed as clerk in the shipping business in Erie, Pa., in 1848; was in the coal and shipping business in 1850; was interested in the manufacturing of iron and mining of coal, as well as in the construction and operation of railroads, and that the railroads in which he was | cussion, and was found wanting. The opinion interested as officer or director aggregated 22,-000 miles of completed road. The Presiding Officer [Mr. Ingalis]-The Chair

takes occasion to remark that while it is undonbtedly in order to refer to the acts of the other House of Congress generally, it is a violation of privilege to refer to the individual character, or to the acts or conduct of members of that body. It interferes with the absolute independence which ought to exist between the two houses. And the Chair thinks that perhap. this dobate has already gone further than it should have gone. The general parliamentary law on this subject is so well defined that the Chair thinks it unnecessary to ailude to it fur-

Mr. Teller-I will not address myself any further to any member of Congress, but to a person acting in another capacity, as member of the Democratic national committee. Rumor says that this bill was prepared for the purpose of affecting the election on the Pacific slope. I

gets on the statute book, because the chairman of the Democratic committee, or a member of it. is anxions to make political capital. I am for the legislation, and therefore I welcome it. At the close of Mr. Teller's speech, the Chinese bill went over. After an executive session the Senate ad

Stump Speeches in the House. WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 .- Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution directing the special committee investigating the construction of the new library building to inquire whether any member of the House had, by himself or in combination with others, sought, by persuasion, intimidation, or corrupt or improper means, to influence J. L. Smithmeyer, the architect, in the selection, acceptance or approval of inferior or improper material to be used in the construction of the building.

In response to a question by Mr. Blount, of Georgia, Mr. Kelley stated that he made the proposition to the House on information which he had received in the early part of the session, and which had been corroborated by increasing testimony and additional facts. He would name the member when he appeared before the committee. Mr. Blount suggested that the investigation should be carried on by a special committee, distinct from that which was investigating the conduct of the persons engaged in the construction of the library building. While that committee was investigating Mr. Smithmeyer and others, Mr. Smithmeyer, through his friend, brought in a resolution to investigate the conduct of members of Congress.

Mr. Kelley declared that the offering of the

resolution was his own act, the result of his own cool, calm, long-intended purpose to have the country know some of the facts that had come to his knowledge early in the session. Neither Mr. Smithmeyer nor any other human being than himself was responsible for the conception of the charge or the manner in which it had been made. He alone claimed all the honor

or all the disgrace.
It was finally decided that a new committee should be appointed, it being intimated that the member referred to by Mr. Kelley was a member of the present committee. On motion of Mr. Chapman, of Michigan, a

bill was passed for the sale of two lots in Detroit and the restoring of the purchase money to the appropriation for the public building in In the consideration morning hour the House,

on motion of Mr. Culberson, of Texas, took up and passed a bill to abolish the Circuit Court | a fool; and the nearer he approaches one in nowers of the District Court for the Western district of Arkansas, the Northern district of Mississippi, and the Western district of South The morning hour having expired, Mr. Towns-

end, of Illinois, submitted the conference report on the army appropriation bill. An agreement has been reached on all the amendments except those relating to the establishment of a gun factory and the manufacture of ordnauce. A further conference was ordered on those On motion of Mr. Culberson, a bill was

passed for the establishment of a district and circuit court at Johnston City, Tenn. On motion of Mr. Culberson a bill was passed punishing, by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or imprisonment for not more than three years, dealers and pretended dealers in counterfeit money or other fraudulent devices for using the United States mail.

The House then proceeded, as the special order, to consideration of the retaliation bill. Mr. Belmont, of New York, chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, opened the debate by recalling the fact that he had introduced a bill last year similar to that under consideration, approving the terms of the pending measure and recommending its p assage. Mr. McCreary, of Kentucky, said that the

message of the President sent to Congress on Aug. 23 last and the tariff message of President Cleveland should be recorded together in history. One sought to reduce taxation and lighten the burdens of the people; the other sought to maintain the right and dignity of the American citizen, and both would be remembered forever. Prompted by patriotic purposes and the earnest desire to settle all disputed questions, the President opened negotiations and concluded a treaty with Great Britain, and submitted it to the United States Senate for ratification. That was the proper course, the course which intelligent opinion sustained. If the President had resorted to retaliatory measures without any attempt to make a treaty, there were those who would have criticised him. The treaty, so carefully prepared by able gentlemen, was rejected by the unanimous vote of Republican Senators. without an effort to amend it. While the motive that prompted this action might not be popularly understood, it was equivalent to giving notice to the President and to the country that no treaty which could be negotiated in regard to the Canadian troubles would be deemed satisfactory by a Republican Senate; that the time for negotiation was over, and that the time for retaliation had come. There was nothing left the President now but retaliation. This was no new issue. The policy the President now proposed was the policy inaugurated by him a year and a half ago, and the policy which Congress practically indersed in the act of March 3, 1887. Mr. McCreary explained and defended tire bill and controverted the statement that the President already had sufficient authority to act under the law of 1887. He believed that Article 29 of the treaty died when the articles of the Scheries treaty of 1871 died. The President had been criticised because he had not rushed along to issue a proclamation under the act of 1887, but history showed that General Grant followed exactly the same line of policy. The power granted to the President in the pending bill was no stronger than it ought by Great Britain. The bill should be passed promptly. The treatment of American fishermen by the Canadian authorities was in violation of that comity, hospitality and good feeling that the civilization of this age required between neighboring nations. The bill under consideration was no war measure. It was a peace measure. It was a public announcement to the people of the United States and Great Britain that the government of the United States proposed to maintain its dignity and protect the rights of its citizens. The President would exercise the power confided to him intelligently and courageously. The President had a proper appreciation of the dignity and honor of this great Republic, and any power placed in his hands would be used for the protection of American dignity and American rights. It was by no means certain that he would be required to issue the proclamation authorized by the bill. He hoped and believed that when the bill was enacted into law the usual good judgment of the English and Canadian authorities would be manifested, and all difficulties would be arranged without anything which would break up the cordial relations which had existed for many years between Great Britain and the United States. But, let the result be what it might, the President would be supported by the people of the United States without regard to party. There would be no division on sectional lines, but the men of the South and the men of the North would stand shoulder to shoulder in solid phalanx to defend American rights and American honor. [Ap-

Mr. Hitt, of Illinois, commented upon the fact that the President's fisheries message had been received with partisan applause, and that one Democratic member had declared that it was a good campaign document. He was not willing to accept the proposition, coming even from a friend of the President, that the message was an electioneering device. The gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. McCreary] connected the message on the fisheries with what was known as the free-trade message. It was an apt combination. The treatment of our fishermen and the tendency toward free trade had gone hand in hand since the day of inauguration. Was there any one who could forget the indignant feeling in the United States in 1886 at the recurrent scene from week to week of American ships tied up and of inhumanity to American fishermen! The whole story was one of wrong and outrage, wrong unredressed and insult un-avenged. Congress had taken the matter up and passed the retaliation act. It stood on the statute book still, and eighteen months had passed by and none of the powers conferred by it had been exercised. The system of outrages had been checked in part, largely by the influence of the passage of that retaliation bill. Then negotiations went on and blossomed in the Bayard-Chamberlain treaty. In the Senate it was subjected to severe debate and disof the country rejected it long before the vote of the Senate. The treaty was a bargain. There was more of a bargain than was written down. The protocols were sent to the Senate, but the daily struggles of mind with mind in adjusting all the questions were not shown there. Sir Charles Tupper, in a Canadian official journal, had said, touching the question of free trade: "Mr. Bayard told us, the American plenipotentiaries told us, that there was but one way of obtaining what we wished. 'You want greater freedom of commercial intercourse, you want relaxation in our tariff arrangement, etc. You will find, continued Mr. Bayard, 'that the policy of this government, the policy of the President, the policy of the House of Representatives, the policy of the great Democratic party of the United States, will at once take the onward march in the direction you propose and accomplish steadily that which you desire." Sir Charles Tupper then added: "These were not empty words. They were the utterances of a distinguished statesman, who pointed to the

States." Sir Charles Tupper then called attention to the position of Mr. Mills, and said: "The ink is barely dry on this treaty before he, as the representative of the government and chairman of the committee on ways and means, brings forward a measure, to do what! Wny, to make free articles which Canada sends into the United States, and on which, last year, \$1,800,000 of duty were paid." Let me add, said Mr. Hitt, that he not only introduced the bill, but he pressed it through the House. He kept Mr. Bayard's word to the letter. The Democratic party stood by its bargain with the British plenipotentiary. [Applause on the Republican side.] The gentleman from Texas [Mr. Mills] is star-

ring the provinces, carrying on the great campaign, and I observe the report of a re-mark by him that "while the Republicans may have taken the British lion by the tail, we take him by the snout."

That was after he had crammed the British lion's mouth with \$1,800,000 a year—a sheer gift.

[Republican applause.] Mr. Hitt declared that Article 29 of the treaty had not been abrogated, and that the newer the President had asked he and that the power the President had asked he already possessed. . The result of an interruption of transit in bond, he said, would hurt the people of the United States very materially, especially the people of the great Northwest. It would take away the competition of the Canadian lines, and would make the trunk lines master of the situation, and they would be able to dictate such terms as they pleased to the producers of the Northwestern States. He would not believe that the President would ever subject, unnecessarily, a large part of the people to such retaliation upon themselves. He could not help sharing in some of the distrust of the sincerity of the awakening of the present administration, but it would not be long before, in other and better hands, an administration would take the matter up and bring it to a just and honorable conclusion. He hoped that when men ceased to regard the President's messages as campaign documents and electionsering devices the question would be solved permanently for the manifest good of both parties and the permanent peace of both nations.

Mr. Chipman, of Michigan, favored the bill. In regard to free trade with Canada, he stated that, with the exception of Pennsylvania, all the nine States which were on the lakes wanted free trade and commercial union with Canada, and one of the ablest gentlemen on the other side [Mr. Butterworth] was the high priest and apostle of that doctrine. Alluding to the suggestion that two years' notice should be given England of the proposed action as a matter of diplomatic courtesy, he gave utterance to the following epigram, which was received with applause and laughter: "The nearer a man approaches a diplomate in form, the nearer he is to substance, the nearer he is to a knave." He did not want, he said, to be more polite to England than self-respect required. Her foot had been on every weak neck. She had pressed her interests by the brutality of force or meanness of diplomacy, as circumstances required. Everywhere she had been selfish and pitiless. She was the monster money-changer in God's temple of the earth. What the honor of our country required he would concede to her, and not an atom more. This bill was in the pathway of duty, and he would vote for it with a stout heart and a clean conscience. Adjourned.

AFFAIRS OF THE RAILWAYS.

The Ownership of Railroads Expanding. The number of stockholders in the country's great railroad systems is steadily and rapidly increasing. In November, 1882, the number of stockholders in the Pennsylvania railroad was 14,721; in the same month in 1883, the number had increased 21 per cent., to 17,718. In May, 1888, the number had increased 34.5 per cent. over 1882, and was 19,795, the largest number of stockholders in any single road. The number of stockholders in the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company, Dec. 22, 1884, was 10,151; Aug. 15, 1888, there were 14,078, an increase since 1884 of 38.7 per cent. The average holding of the Pennsylvania stockholders at present capitalization (\$106,544,500) is \$5,382. The average Atchison stockholding on \$75,000,000 of capitalization is \$5,327 of stock. In proportion to the capital stock, the Atchison company has the largest number of stockholders of any railroad in the country. In 1884 the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company had the same share capital as to-day, but it only had about 6,000 stockholders. To-day it is said by its officers to have between 11,000 and 12,000 shareholders.

The Last Remedy.

It is suggested that as all other methods of settling the rate troubles and self-induced complications between the leading railroads of the country have failed, the only antidote remaining is to ask the courts to compel railroads to maintain such rates as will pay operating charges, interest on bonded debt, and something on the stock, no matter how little. An exchange says: "This is the principle which the courts have established to govern to Iowa Railway Commissioners in fixing railroad tariffs, and it it can be made operative in the one case, why not in the other? If the commissioners owe the railroads a duty, the managers of the railroads are certainly under obligations to their shareholders. Perhaps there is more sense than nonsense in this suggestion. The greatest problem to-day is how to save the railroads from themselves. The fight which they are waging is the greatest present obstacle to the realization of optimistic dreams in the speculative world. Perhaps the actual handling of a great crop will bring order out of chaos. If that or something else does not accomplish that end, the grand opportunity of the railroads to replenish their treasuries will be frittered away.'

Personal, Local and State Notes. This has been the banner year with the express companies for handling fruits, the tonnage this year being treble that of last year.

Passenger trains going east and those going west commenced to start yesterday from the eastern and western ends of the new train sheds. With the handsome improvement in business the Pennsylvania people are re-employing many of the men who were dropped from the pay-rolls during the dull times.

In the last eight months the Vandalia has put sixteen miles of new heavy steel rail in their track-ten miles on the main line and six miles on the T., H. & L. division. The Grand Rapids & Indiana and the Lake Shore road have agreed on plans for a new union depot at Kendallville. The building is to cost

\$7,000, and is to be completed within ninety

A few weeks ago President Ingalis, of the Chesapeake & Obio road, ordered ten miles of heavy steel rails for that road, and it is already in the track. Last week he contracted for twenty miles more. Col. Geo. L. Perkins, who, since 1843, has

been treasurer of the new Norwich & Worcester road, has been quite ill for several days, and it is feared he will not recover. On Aug. 5, 1888. he celebrated his one hundredth birthday. Second Vice-president DuBarry, of the Penn-

sylvania Railroad Company, has been substitut-ed for Edmund Smith, late tressurer of the same company, as one of the trustees of the \$100,000,000 consolidated mortgage of 1873. August earnings begin to come in, and are somewhat of a surprise because they are so good. Last year the roads did a heavy business in August, and earnings were large, and it was

H. W. Hibbard, general freight agent of the Vandalia, spent yesterday in the city. He has men out hunting up lost cars in every direction and is urging the master car-builder to repair all cars out of order as rapidly as possible, so great is the demand at the present time.

expected that this year they would show a sharp

Superintendent Whitcomb has put in use at the Union Depot baggage-rooms a truck for carrying trunks which is more convenient and useful than the ordinary two-wheeled truck. It costs only one-fourth as much and weighs so little that a man can carry it as conveniently as a common valise.

The Lake Erie & Western people are short of

power to move their vast business and will probably purchase several heavy freight engines. In the past year the company has added largely to its freight equiment in the way of cars, and their business is growing so rapidly that they find it was fortunate they did so. The monthly report of J. B. Eckman, secretary of the Indianapolis Weighing Association, shows that in the month of August the follow-

ing gains over shippers' weights were made: In

car-load freights, 7,625,723 pounds; in platform freights, 820,410 pounds, making a total gain over shippers' weights of 8,446,133 pounds. Mr. Garstang, formerly master mechanic of the Bee-line at Brightwood, but now general master mechanic of the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad shops, was in the city yesterday to remove his family to Richmond, Va., his headquarters. Mr. Garstang has under him at the shops of the company in Richmond and at Huntington some

F. C. Smith, master-mechanic of the P., D. & E. shops, who made trouble with the employes on the Mackey system, has resigned, and C. C. Robinson has been appointed his successor. President Mackey is credited with having acted very honorably in the matter, and has raised himself greatly in the esteem of the engineers, firemen and employes on the road generally.

seventeen hundred men.

General Freight Agent Wood, of the Ohio, Indiana & Western, states that they are greatly do not know whether that is true or not, and do distinguished statesman, who pointed to the crippled in their business for want of cars.

not care. I do not care whether this legislation avowed policy of the government of the United This road is one of the best equipped in the

West in heavy freight engines, having thirty-one on the O., I. & W. proper, but never have had in service the number of cars they should have when business is good, and now they feel it quite seriously, as freight in large quantities is piled up all along the line from Springfield to Peoria, and their connections are calling on them for cars to forward business over their

Engine No. 39 on the Vandalia is just out of the shops, fitted up to haul their heavy express trains. This engine is of Pittsburg build, and was one of five purchased to haul their livestock trains at good speed. They weigh fifty tons and are a superior engine in every respect. The Vandalia will soon have five of these monster passenger engines in service on the Terre Haute & Indianapolis division.

Under the government contract the fast-mail train run over the Pennsylvania, the Vandalia and the Missouri Pacific, between New York and Kansas City, is limited to six cars. If more are hauled they are subject to a heavy fine. This train last week made a very fast run from Terre Haute to East St. Louis, making the 165 miles in three hours and thirty-six minutes, which is a great record, as through Illinois the train must not only slow up at every railroad crossing, but at every county-seat as well.

The large defict shown in Bee-line earnings for July excites considerable comment. Those who are posted regarding the business of July are not troubled to understand where the big leak was. Live-stock traffic is one of the best features of the traffic of the Bee-line, and during that month rates eastward were so low that they hardly paid for handling the stock at resting points, to say nothing about carrying it from St. Louis and points this side to Buffalo, N. Y. It is stated that this deficit is mainly due to the low rates made on both live stock and dressed

President Ingalls, of the Chesapeake & Ohio road, has ordered built at the company's shops 250 combination coal, coke and grain cars, which he intends to run between Chicago and Richmond, Va., over the C. & O. and the C., I., St. L. & C. roads, hauling coal and coke west and grain east. These cars are to be of 60,000 pounds' capacity, and will be so constructed that they can be unloaded or loaded with coal or coke as conveniently as a common coal car, yet they can just as well be adapted to carrying grain as the box grain car. They will be built after a pattern gotten up by one of the employes in the

Real Estate Transfers.

Instruments filed for record in the recorder's office of Marion county, Indiana, for the twenty-four hours ending at 5 P. M., Sept. 4, 1888, as furnished by

Mary E. Minthorn to Eliza J. Coombs. part of lot 62 in E. T. Fletcher's first addition.... Charles S. Grout to Adrew J. Bain, lot 18 in square 11 of S. A. Fletcher, jr.'s James M. Cook to Julia Mefferd, lot 63 in Johnson & Hogshire's East Washing-David M. Neiman to E. F. Miller, lot 39 110.00 in block 13 in North Indianapolis Nancy A. Heizer to David Haggart, part of south half of southeast quarter of section 4, in township 15, of range 4; also, part of north half of northeast quarter of section 9, in township 15, of

range 4. Addison Daggy to Wm. H. Nickerson, lot 5 in Heyden's second subdivision of block 18 in Johnson's heirs' addition... Wm. L. Baker to Henry C. Thornton, part of lot 4 in Ritter et al.'s subdivision of Johnson's heirs' addition Anna J. Conde to Jennie Pryor, lot 4 in 1 in Ford's addition.

Henry C. Thornton to Wm. L. Baker, part of lot 4 in Ritter et al.'s subdivision of Johnson's heirs' addition Joseph O. Marquis to Frank A. Uhl, lot 11 and part of 12 in McCarty's east subdivision of outlot 120 Susie Bellis to Catherine Coridan, lots 7 and S in Ann McKernan's subdivision of outlot 99... James Bell to Susan Coyle, lot 63 in Clifford Place.... Wm. E. Nash to Nancy J. Nash, part of

east half of southwest quarter and part of southeast quarter of section 18, in township 17, of range 5 east, containing S7 60-100 acres.

John Martin to James Hodgson, part of lot 9 in Fatout's subdivision of Fletcher's subdivision of outlot 169 Harry J. Milligan, trustee, to Louisa Hooker, lot 14 in square 1 of the Indian-lot 45 in McCarty's third West-side ad-

400.00 dition..... Conveyances, 18; consideration.....\$29,995.00 As to Vacation.

The world is fast becoming divided into two sets of people, those who work and those who do not, and vacations are chiefly for the latter class, and the longer they make them, the less the people who are doing the world's business care about them.

Comforting.

Little Girl-What's the matter, little boy! Little Boy-I'm crying because my mamma has just gone to heaven. Little Girl-Oh, but p'raps she basn't!

To act on the liver, and cleanse the bowels, no medicine equals Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

For Colds, Chills and Fevers CLOTHE the body with the impenetrable armor that a single dose of SAN-FORD'S GINGER, "the delicious," throws about it, and thus prevent disease, break up colds, chills and fevers,

regulate the stomach and I bowels, cure cholera morbus, cramps and indigestion, relieve gout and rheumatism, and banish nervousness,

wakefulness and hysteria. Beware of imitations said to be as good. Ask for SANFORD'S GINGER

Sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

WILKISON-The funeral services of the late Will iam Wilkison will take place at his residence, 286 N. New Jersey street, at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 5. Friends invited. TODD-Funeral services of the late Charles N Todd, conducted by Rev. J. A. Rondthaler, will be held at the family residence, 228 North Tennessee street, Wednesday, the 5th inst., at 5 p. m. Private burial Thursday morning.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

MASONIC-ANCIENT ACCEPTED SCOTTISH Rite, Meeting of Adoniram Grand Lodge of Perfection, this (Wednesday) evening, at 7:45 o'clock, J. T. BRUSH, 33°, T. P. G. M. Jos. W. SMITH, 33°, Secretary.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

RS. A. S. FOWLER HAS RETURNED FROM M New York with a new and select stock of hair goods, and will open her new store, Sept. 4, in Rooms 1 and 2. Blackford Block. Entrance stairway 34 East Washington St. WANTED-AGENTS.

GENTS WANTED-\$75 A MONTH AND EX-A penses paid any active person to sell our goods. No capital required. Salary paid monthly; expenses in advance. Full particulars free. STANDARD SILVERWARE CO., Boston, Mass. WANTED-MALE HELP.

WANTED-TWO GOOD NATURAL GAS FIT-ters. DEWALD & GALL, 9 Mass. ave. WANTED-SITUATION. WANTED-BY A LADY, A POSITION AS book-keeper or assistant. Wholesale business preferred. Address, this office, BOOK-KEEPER.

WANTED-MISCELLANEOUS. ATANTED - ALL INDIANA REPUBLICAN VV clubs are cordially requested to send their address to the Campaign Manufacturing Co.—J. E. DARNALL, 305 E. Washington st., Indianapolis for sample goods.

FOR SALE-MISCELLANEOUS. FOR SALE-WEBER SQUARE PIANO, CHEAP, at 813 N. Alabama st.

FOR SALE-A BOOK, STATIONERY AND NO-tion store, etc., in a prosperous city. For partic-ulars inquire at JOHN MEYER'S, Kokomo, Ind. AUCTION SALE.

UCTION SALE OF GROCERIES AND MEAT market, to the trade. I will sell, at the corner of East and Ohio streets, on Wednesday, Sept. 5, at of East and Ohio streets, on Wednesday, Sept. 5, at 10 o'clock, the entire stock of groceries and fixtures, consisting of fire-proof safe, combination lock; show-cases, tea counter, and platform scales, cigars, coaloil tank, ice-chest, large floor coffee-mill, table and desk, rocking sausage cutter and block, sausage stuffer, lard furnace. lard press, horse, wagon and harness, large refrigerator, counters and shelving, and a lot of groceries. The stock will be offered in bulk; if no buyers, will be sold in lots to the trade. A. L. HUNT, Auctioneer.

DISINCLINATION

But Tells Why She Allowed Her Name to Be Used.

Mrs. Alice Jensen Tells Her Story in & Straightforward, Truthful Manner -Newspaper Notoriety.

"Many persons will do out of gratitude that which otherwise they would not think of. It is so in my case," said Mrs. Alice Jensen, a prepossessing young woman, during a recent con-

versation with the writer. "I am truly grateful, she continued, "when I think of my condition a few months since and then of my present condition. I cannot see how I could be otherwise. I have always had a certain dread of newspaper notoriety, and still have. And it is only that I am grateful and that I hope I may be the means of guiding others, suffering as I have, to obtain the relief from their sufferings that I have obtained, that I make this statement.

"It was twelve years ago, as near as I can remember, that I first noticed this trouble. My head pained me more or less all the time. It seemed more severe just above my eyes and over my temples. There was a feeling of tightness across the bridge of my nose. My head would become dizzy, especially when I would stoop over. Upon arising suddenly erect my head would swim round and round and black spots



MRS. ALICE JENSEN, 58 KING STREET, HAUGH

came before my eyes, almost blinding me. My nose discharged a great deal of bad smelling mucus. Then again it would become stopped up, first on one side and then on the other, making it difficult for me to breathe through it. At such times I was compelled to breath through "My head felt full and heavy. Sometimes it

seemed as though there was a GATHERING THERE. Which would break an run, dropping back into my throat, especially at night. I would spit and hawk up quantities of yellow and greenish colored mucus which did not smell good. My eyes grew weak so that I could scarcely see to read. There was a sense of weight or oppression on my chest, as though there was a weight there. In the morning I would awake tired and unrefreshed; feeling worse than when I went to bed the night before. My appetite was bad. I could eat scarcely anything at all. I had a bad taste in my mouth, and I would get tired upon

the slightest exertion. My throat got very sore

last winter. My voice failed me and I could SCARCELY SPEAK ABOVE A WHISPER. I felt languid and low-spirited. I brooded great deal over my trouble and often wondered what would be the end of it all. Only about three months ago I heard of Dr. Franklyn Blair's success in treating cases similar to mine and I called on him at his office, 203 North Illinois street. He pronounced my case catarrh and did not promise me anything. I went under his treatment, however, and I am glad I did. I soon began to feel better. My headaches left me. My nose is clear and I can breathe freely. I have no pains, and I feel better than I have Mrs. Alice Jensen, whose features are faith-

fully reproduced in the accompanying cut, lives at No. 58 King street, Haughville, where she may be found and this statement verified.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the District Court of the United States for the In the matter of William L. Adams, James M. Hume and Charles W. Mansur, bankrupts. In bankrupt

Notice is hereby given that the fourth and final meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts will be held at the office of Henry Jordan. register, Room 21 Baldwin Block, southwest corner of Market and Delaware streets, in the city of Indianapolis, in said district, on the 18th day of September, 1888, at 10 o'clock a.m., for the purposes named in the 28th section of the bankrupt act approved March 2, 1867, And I will, at the same time and place, file my final accounts as assignee of the estate of said bankrupts in said court, and shall apply to said court for the settlement of my said accounts, and for a discharge from all liability as assignee of said estate, in accordance with the provisions of the 28th section of the bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.

HENRY C. ADAMS, Assignee Adams, Mansur & Co.

EDUCATIONAL. CAYUGA LAKE MILITARY ACADEMY. Aurora, N. Y. Col. C. J. WRIGHT, B. S., A. M.

UNION COLLEGE OF LAW. Fall term be-for circulars address H. Booth, Chicago, III. THE INDIANAPOLIS SCHOOL OF ELOCUTION and Oratory, Vance Block, commences twelfth year Sept. 10, one and two-years' course. T. J. Mc-AVOY, Principal.

eekskill-on-Hudson, N. Y. Send for catalogue. JOHN N. TILDEN, M. D., M. A., Principal. For Young Ladies, Boston, Mass. The Thirty-fifth Year. For catalogue etc., address REV. GEO. GANNETT, D.D., 69 Chester sq., Boston, Mass MRS. PRICE'S SCHOOL

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A. C. BOSWELLA,

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